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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/710,529	07/19/2004	Takeshi Ikeda	22040-00033-US1	4528
30678	7590	08/21/2006	EXAMINER	
CONNOLLY BOVE LODGE & HUTZ LLP SUITE 800 1990 M STREET NW WASHINGTON, DC 20036-3425				DEAN, RAYMOND S
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2618	

DATE MAILED: 08/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/710,529	IKEDA ET AL.
	Examiner Raymond S. Dean	Art Unit 2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 July 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 - 7 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1 - 7 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 July 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0704.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 – 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blonder et al. (5,381,387) in view of Reed et al. (5,634,206).

Regarding Claim 1, Blonder teaches a wristwatch type cellular phone equipped with an equipment body section and a wrist band so as to enable said equipment body section to be placed on or pulled out of a wrist (Figure 1, Column 2 lines 33 – 45), where said equipment body section incorporates dialing means that transact dialing functions and clocking means of a clock (Figure 1, Column 2 lines 33 – 45), comprising: a plurality of antennas that are established in said equipment body section or said wrist band (Figure 7, Column 4 lines 45 – 55).

Blonder does not teach a reception failure detection means for detecting occurrence of reception failure; and a switch means for switching used antennas to any of said plurality of antennas every time said reception failure detection means detects said occurrence of reception failure.

In the same field of endeavor, Reed teaches a reception failure detection means for detecting occurrence of reception failure (Columns 3 lines 45 – 49, 4 lines 3 – 7); and a switch means for switching used antennas to any of said plurality of antennas every time said reception failure detection means detects said occurrence of reception failure (Column 3 lines 45 – 49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the subscriber unit of Blonder with the reception failure detection means and switch means of Reed for the purpose of combating multipath as taught by Reed.

Regarding Claim 2, Blonder in view of Reed teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Blonder further teaches wherein said antennas are thin plane antennas or loop antennas where conducting wires are formed into a loop (Figure 7, Column 4 lines 45 – 50, Figure 7 shows that the antennas are integrated with the strap thus since the strap can be formed into a loop the antennas can be formed into a loop).

3. Claims 3 – 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blonder et al. (5,381,387) in view of Lebby et al. (6,158,884).

Regarding Claim 3, Blonder teaches a wristwatch type cellular phone equipped with an equipment body section and a wrist band so as to enable said equipment body section to be placed on or pulled out of a wrist (Figure 1, Column 2 lines 33 – 45), where said equipment body section incorporates dialing means that transact dialing functions and clocking means of a clock (Figure 1, Column 2 lines 33 – 45), comprising: a connector means for electrically connecting said battery and an electronic circuit

within said equipment body section (Column 2 lines 33 – 45, in order for the power of the battery to be supplied to the circuitry contained in the case (4) there will be a connector means for electrically connecting said battery to said circuitry in the case (4)).

Blonder does not teach a wrist band structured to enable storage of a thin battery where a part or whole thereof is formed into a pouched shape.

Lebby teaches a wrist band structured to enable storage of a thin battery where a part or whole thereof is formed into a pouched shape (Column 4 lines 5 – 9, in order for the battery to be integrated with the wrist band said wrist band will have a section that conforms to the shape of the battery, said section is the pouch).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the wrist band of Blonder with the battery configuration of Lebby for the purpose of providing a smart strap that provides increased functionality of the wrist watch phone as taught by Lebby.

Regarding Claim 4, Blonder in view of Lebby teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 3. Lebby further teaches wherein said battery is a rechargeable and thin secondary battery (Column 4 lines 5 – 9, lines 15 – 19) and a charging jack that is used for charging said secondary battery (Column 4 lines 15 – 19, the recharger comprises a charging jack).

4. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blonder et al. (5,381,387) in view of Gilmour (US 6,801,476).

Regarding Claim 5, Blonder teaches a wristwatch type cellular phone equipped with an equipment body section and a wrist band so as to enable said equipment body section to be placed on or pulled out of a wrist (Figure 1, Column 2 lines 33 – 45), where said equipment body section incorporates dialing means that transact dialing functions and clocking means of a clock (Figure 1, Column 2 lines 33 – 45), comprising: an electronic dial plate displaying the numbers of 1:00 through 12:00 of the clock at each apex location where the circumference is divided by 12 (Figure 1, the circumference is the boundary line of a figure)

Blonder does not teach an electronic dial plate which is structured by a touch panel where the numbers of 1:00 through 10:00 at least are allocated to a numeric keypad; and said dialing means for detecting an operational location on said touch panel and transacting said dialing functions according to such detected operational location.

Gilmour teaches a touch panel where the numbers of 1:00 through 10:00 at least are allocated to a numeric keypad (Column 5 lines 17 – 29, the touch screen comprises an alphanumeric keypad, the numbers of the clock such as 1 and 7 are the same numbers that are on typical alphanumeric keypads used for dialing thus the numbers of the clock such as 1 and 7 are allocated or designated to said keypad); and said dialing means for detecting an operational location on said touch panel and transacting said dialing functions according to such detected operational location (Column 5 lines 17 – 29, in order for a person to dial a number said person will touch different operational locations on the touch screen, in order for a particular number to

be dialed there will be a detection of the selection of said number and thus a detection of an operational location corresponding to said number).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the touch screen of Gilmour in the wrist watch phone of Blonder as an alternative means for dialing a number as taught by Gilmour.

5. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blonder et al. (5,381,387) in view of Gilmour (US 6,801,476), as applied to Claim 5 above, and further in view of Reed et al. (5,634,206).

Regarding Claim 6, Blonder in view of Gilmour teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 5. Blonder further teaches a plurality of antennas that are established in said equipment body section or said wrist band (Figure 7, Column 4 lines 45 – 55).

Blonder in view of Gilmour does not teach a reception failure detection means for detecting occurrence of reception failure; and a switch means for switching used antennas to any of said plurality of antennas every time said reception failure detection means detects said occurrence of reception failure.

In the same field of endeavor, Reed teaches a reception failure detection means for detecting occurrence of reception failure (Columns 3 lines 45 – 49, 4 lines 3 – 7); and a switch means for switching used antennas to any of said plurality of antennas every time said reception failure detection means detects said occurrence of reception failure (Column 3 lines 45 – 49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the subscriber unit of Blonder in view of Gilmour with the reception failure detection means and switch means of Reed for the purpose of combating multipath as taught by Reed.

6. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blonder et al. (5,381,387) in view of Gilmour (US 6,801,476), as applied to Claim 5 above, and further in view of Lebby et al. (6,158,884).

Regarding Claim 7, Blonder in view of Gilmour teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 5. Blonder further teaches a connector means for electrically connecting said battery and an electronic circuit within said equipment body section (Column 2 lines 33 – 45, in order for the power of the battery to be supplied to the circuitry contained in the case (4) there will be a connector means for electrically connecting said battery to said circuitry in the case (4)).

Blonder in view of Gilmour does not teach a wrist band structured to enable storage of a thin battery where a part or whole thereof is formed into a pouched shape.

Lebby teaches a wrist band structured to enable storage of a thin battery where a part or whole thereof is formed into a pouched shape (Column 4 lines 5 – 9, in order for the battery to be integrated with the wrist band said wrist band will have a section that conforms to the shape of the battery, said section is the pouch).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the wrist band of Blonder in view of Gilmour with the

battery configuration of Lebby for the purpose of providing a smart strap that provides increased functionality of the wrist watch phone as taught by Lebby.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond S. Dean whose telephone number is 571-272-7877. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:00-2:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F. Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Lane M. Le
8-14-06
LANE LE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Raymond S. Dean
Raymond S. Dean
August 14, 2006